

**TRANSLATION SHIFT OF VERB PHRASES ON *BATMAN VS
SUPERMAN: DAWN OF JUSTICE* MOVIE**



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APPROVAL

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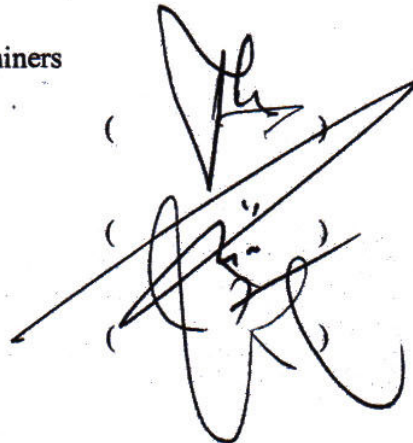
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TRANSLATION SHIFT OF VERB PHRASES ON *BATMAN VS SUPERMAN: DAWN OF JUSTICE* MOVIE

Abstrak

Penelitian ini berfokus pada pergeseran terjemahan pada frasa verba dalam subtitle *Batman vs Superman: Dawn of Justice*. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk (1) mengklasifikasikan jenis pergeseran terjemahan yang ditemukan pada frasa verba dalam subtitle film *Batman vs Superman: Dawn of Justice* dan (2) mendeskripsikan kesetaraan pergeseran terjemahan yang ditemukan pada frasa verb dalam subtitle film *Batman vs Superman: Dawn of Justice*. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Objek dari penelitian ini adalah subtitle terjemahan film yang berjudul *Batman vs Superman: Dawn of Justice*. Dalam mengumpulkan data, peneliti menggunakan teknik analisis konten dokumentasi. Pada penelitian ini ditemukan 350 data frasa verba. Untuk menentukan datanya, peneliti menerapkan teori penerjemahan Catford untuk membandingkan teks bahasa sumber dan bahasa sasaran. Penelitian ini menunjukkan ada 2 macam pergeseran terjemahan pada frasa verb yang ditemukan pada subtitle terjemahan film *Batman vs Superman: Dawn of Justice*, yaitu pergeseran tingkat dan pergeseran struktur. Pada pergeseran tingkat, data yang ditemukan berjumlah 157 atau 44.86%. Ada 4 tipe pergeseran yang mencakup pergeseran tingkat, yaitu pergeseran tingkat dari frasa verb ke dalam verba (124 data atau 35.42%), frasa verba ke dalam nomina (9 data atau 2.57%), frasa verba ke dalam adjektiva (13 data or 3.71%), dan frasa verba ke dalam adverbia (11 data or 2.85%). Di sisi yang lain, peneliti menemukan 193 data atau 55.14% pada pergeseran struktur, terdiri atas frasa verba yang diterjemahkan ke dalam frasa verba jenis lain sejumlah 174 data atau 49.71%, frasa verba ke dalam frasa kata benda 5 data atau 1.43%, frasa verba ke dalam frasa adjektiva 10 data atau 2.85%, dan frasa verba positif ke dalam frasa verba negatif 4 data atau 1.14%. Kesetaraan yang ditemukan pada data berjumlah 248 data atau 99.43% setara, sementara 2 lainnya atau 0.57% data tidak setara.

Kata kunci: terjemahan, subtitle, frasa verba, pergeseran terjemahan, kesetaraan

Abstract

This research focuses on the translation shift on verb phrases in *Batman vs Superman: Dawn of Justice* subtitle. The objectives of this research are (1) to classify type of translation shift found in *Batman vs Superman: Dawn of Justice* movie subtitle and (2) to describe the equivalence of the translation shift of verb phrase found in *Batman vs Superman: Dawn of Justice* movie. This research belongs to descriptive-qualitative research. The object of this research is subtitle of movie entitled *Batman vs Superman: Dawn of Justice*. In collecting data, the researcher uses documentation of content analysis. This study found 350 data consisting verb phrase. In order to find the data, the author uses Catford's translation theory to compare source language and target language text. This study shows there are two kinds of translation shift of verb phrase found in *Batman vs Superman: Dawn of Justice*, namely level shift and structural shift. As in level shift, the data found are 157 data or 44.86%. There are 4 types of level shift including translation shift of verb phrase into verb (124 data or 35.42%), verb phrase into noun (9 data or 2.57%), verb phrase into adjective (13 data or 3.71%), and verb phrase into adverb (11 data or 3.14%). On the other hand, the author found 193 data or 55.14% of structural shift, consisting of verb phrase translated into another verb phrase of 174 data or 49.71%, verb phrase into noun phrase of 5 data or 1.43%, verb phrase into adjective phrase of 10 data or 2.85%, and positive verb phrase into negative verb phrase of 4 data or 1.14%. The equivalence of the data shows that 248 data or 99.43% are equivalent, whereas the rest 2 data or 0.57% data are non-equivalent.

Keywords: translation, verb phrase, translation shift, equivalence

1. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, information is easily to obtain. It can be obtained through printed materials such as books or newspapers or electronic media such as websites, e-books, e-newspaper, etc. The sources can be obtained in first language or foreign language. By comparing one language with another of the same work, people will understand the literary works they read. Thus, it important to master a disciplinary called translation.

Catford (1965, p. 20) posits translation process of changing the source language into target language with the same textual idea. Samiati (in Sutopo, 2014, p. 11) stressed that the important thing to consider in translation is meaning because delivers the same issue of both SL and TL. Larson (in Sutopo, 2014) stated that translation is process of learning language system, analyzing, and re-expressing in different language with same meaning considering grammatical and contextual aspect. As the meaning changes, the translator shifts the meaning using translation shift as process undergone from formal correspondence that changes SL into TL (Catford, 1965, p. 73). Catford remarked translation shift consists of two—level shift and category shift. Level shift is a departure of translation of SL translated into TL with different level, for instance SL has grammatical unit which is translated into lexical unit because different language system. Category shifts includes structural shift, class shift, unit shift, intra-system shift.

As a strategy of translation analysis, the author uses translation shift as instrument to analyze the data. In this study, the author will examine data consisting of verb phrase. Frank posits verb as “the complex part of speech determined with properties showing subject agreement” (1972, p. 74). Verb phrase is made up of main verb and one or more helping verbs linked together. Simmons (2017) proposed that every sentence must have verb, by which to show conditions writers choose linking verbs. To depict doable activities, writers choose action verbs. In order to make nuances that writers want, a main verb is added with auxiliary or helping verbs.

Batman vs Superman: Dawn of Justice is a fictional movie that tells the dark side of Superman. Roughly saying, this movie attracts many viewers to watch. It also tells the darkside of hero by which people against Superman. As a movie that attract people to watch it, the author is interested to conduct research regarding with translation shift of verb phrase found in the subtitle of the movie. It is due to the subtitle containing different language from source language.

Verb phrase is the main concern of the researcher because in the movie entitled “*Batman vs Superman: Dawn of Justice*”, there are many to examine. For instance,

SL : *I **can't** feel my legs.*
TL : *Aku **tak bisa merasakan** kakiku.*

On the example provided above, the verb phrase **can't feel** is translated into **tak bisa merasakan** in TL. The word **can't** as pre-modifier and the verb **feel** as head are categorized as verb phrase translated into **tak bisa merasakan**. The word **tak bisa** stand as pre-modifier and the word **merasakan** stands as head, then, is categorized as verb phrase. The translation shift from verb phrase into verb phrase belongs to structural shift.

Despite of unchanged condition of the verb phrase **can't feel** translated into **tak bisa merasakan** which is perceived as the same verb phrase, but the researcher viewed the difference such as pre-modifier **can't** (**can** and **not**) which is placed reversely or negated into Indonesian translation **tak bisa**.

This research aims are (1) to classify the type of verb phrase found in the *Batman vs Superman: Dawn of Justice* subtitle, and (2) to describe the equivalence on the Indonesian subtitle of verb phrases in *Batman vs Superman: Dawn of Justice*.

. In order to support the research aims, several theories regarding with translations are employed. Translation, as one of linguistic disciplinary, involves many process in changing the SL text into TL text. Newmark (in Sutopo, 2014) states that process of translation consisting of three stages. First process is interpretation and analysis of the SL text. This process indicates that translator should have linguistic competence to read and comprehend the text to analyze. Second process is procedure process in which translator should adapt SL text with syntactical or grammatical features of target language. Third process is reformulation phase. This phase involves contextual aspect of TL users, whether they have distinctive norms or thought.

Translation should consider equivalence to maintain that the message of SL not to changes after transferred into TL. Catford (1965, p.27) mentioned that text to be equivalent if there is textual equivalence and formal correspondence. Further, he remarked that by comparing SL and TL text, people with broader sense of linguistic competence can justify text in equivalent form (1965, p. 27).

Regarding with the object of this study, Frank stated verb phrase comprises of word group that includes a main verb and its auxiliaries (1965, p.51). Frank, further remarked that verb phrase consists of two types including finite and nonfinite verb phrase (1965, p. 51). Finite verb phrase is “a verb phrase in which the first or only words is a finite verb, the rest of the verb phrase (if any) consisting of nonfinite verbs, on the other hand, a nonfinite verb phrase contains nonfinite verb forms only” (Quirk et. al, 1985, p. 149).

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research belongs to descriptive qualitative research which purposes are to identity translation shift found in the subtitle of the movie entitled *Batman vs Superman: Dawn of Justice*. The object of this research is translation subtitle of the movie *Batman vs Superman: Dawn of Justice* the data of this research are all verb phrases found in the subtitle and its translation. The technique of collecting data used is documentation of content analysis. As for technique of analyzing data, the author compares the linguistic unit of source language text and target language text by employing Catford’s translation theory.

3. RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this section, data analysis is broadly explained to answer the problem statements consisting of (1) to find type of translation shift of verb phrase found in the *Batman vs Superman: Dawn of Justice* movie and (2) to find type of translation equivalence found in the *Batman vs Superman: Dawn of Justice* movie. Firstly; the author provides analysis of the data in term of translation shift of English verb phrase of *Batman vs Superman: Dawn of Justice* Movie into Indonesian verb phrase. Secondly, the author will assert the equivalence of data analysis. Prior to providing the data analysis, the author classifies the type of verb phrase and selecting which data are equivalent or non-equivalent in translation analysis. As method to find the equivalence of translation, the author uses comparing method based of the translation theory of English and Indonesian linguistic unit.

3.1 The Translation Shift of Verb Phrase Found in *Batman vs Superman: Dawn of Justice* Movie Subtitle

Based on the data collected by author, translation shift of verb phrase found in *Batman vs Superman: Dawn of Justice* movie consisting of level shift and structural shift. Those explanation can be seen on following.

a) Level Shift

The level shift in this research involves verb phrase that translated downwardly into word consisting of verb, noun, adjective, and adverb. From 350 data, it is found that 157 of them belong to level shift. The following analysis represents translation of verb phrase into word type—verb, noun, adjective, and adverb.

1) Verb Phrase Translated into Verb

Verb phrase translated into verb occupies highest number among other data involved in level shift. There are 124 data of verb phrase which is translated into verb existing in the subtitle. Further analysis can be seen on following.

VP1: modality (auxiliary) + V1 (modality)

053/BVS/VP1/LS

*SL :So, I think it was province that his son, me, **would end up** with this.*

*TL :Jadi, sudah suratan takdir kalau puteranya, itu aku, **berakhir** menguasai ini.*

As can be seen from datum 053, the verb phrase in SL is **would end up**. The the word **would** functions as modality and word **end up** functions as predicate. This phrase function is to provide example that action was predicted by the subject. The verb phrase functions as the predicate of the subject **I** of source language. On the translation in the TL, the phrase **would end up** is translated into verb **berakhir**. The Indonesian verb **berakhir** functions as predicate of subject **aku**.

Although in grammar the word **would end up** should be *akan berakhir* in Indonesia, but they still have the same message. Both of them show that subject **I** end up with ruling something he (Lex Luthor) wants.

2) Verb Phrase Translated into Noun

Some verb phrases are translated into noun. From 157 data, nine data containing translation shift of verb phrase into noun are found. The analysis is broadly explained on following.

VP2: to be + V-ing (progressive)

145/BVS/VP2/LS

*SL :I'm **not saying** he shouldn't act.*

*TL :**Maksudku**, dia bukannya tak boleh beraksi.*

The verb phrase of the Source Language (SL) in the datum no 145 above is ***am not saying***. It consists of to be **am**, modifier **not**, and verb-ing **saying**. This verb phrase functions as the predicate of the subject **I** of the source sentence. The translation of that phrase can be seen from the bold typed word ***maksudku*** in the Target Language (TL). This word is not a verb, but it belongs to noun. The translation of verb phrase from Source language (SL) is translated into noun in the Target Language (TL). This noun functions as dangling noun at target sentence.

In grammar, the word ***am not saying*** should be ***tidak mengatakan*** in Indonesia, but they still have the same message. Both of them show that subject **I** is someone who wanted to convince people about how Superman does his action properly.

3) Verb Phrase Translated into Adjective

There are verb phrases in the Source Language (SL) of movie subtitle translation translated into adjective in the Target Language (TL). There are 13 data found in this case. The analysis of this shift is provided below.

VP1: **modality + V1** (modality)

302/BVS/VP1/LS

SL : *Martha **won't die** tonight.*

TL : *Takkan kubiarkan Martha **mati** malam ini.*

In the datum no.302 above, the verb phrase in the Source Language is **won't die**. The word **will** is modals and **die** is verb 1, while word **not** functions as modifier. This phrase function is to give example of an action is probably done by the subject on the future. This verb phrase functions as the predicate of the subject **Martha** of the source sentence. On the translation in Target Language (TL), the words **won't** are shifted into **mati** as the adjective. The verb phrase in Source Language (SL) is translated into adjective in Target Language (TL). This adjective functions as the predicate of the object **Martha** of the target sentence.

In grammar, the word **won't die** should be ***tidak akan mati*** in Indonesia, but they still have the same message. Both of them show that subject **Martha** is someone who won't be let die.

4) Verb Phrase Translated into Adverb

From 157 data, the researcher found 11 data containing verb phrase translated into adverb. The analysis is provided below.

VP2: **to be + V-ing** (Progressive)

097/BVS/VP2/LS

SL : *Two mentions of business with the "White Portuguese" and it's **continuing** transmitting black out data to the personal residence of Alexandra Luthor.*

SL : *Dua telepon mengenai bisnis dengan "Orang Putih Portugis" **terus** mentransmisi data penghalang ke sebuah rumah pribadi Alexander Luthor.*

From datum no.097, it is found that the italic phrase **is continuing** plays its role as verb phrase in SL text. Consisting of word to be + V-ing, the word **is** occupies its role as linking verb or auxiliary to be and followed by verb **continuing** as head or main verb. This verb phrase (**is continuing**) occupies predicative function of the subject **It** of the source sentence. In TL, the phrase **is continuing** is just shifted into **terus**. The word **terus** as Indonesian word is part of speech adverb. The verb phrase from Source Language (SL) is translated into adverb in the Target Language (TL). Thus, this occurrence (verb phrase translated into adverb) belongs to level shift.

In grammar, the word **is continuing** should be *sedang berlanjut* in Indonesia, but they, the word **is continuing** and **terus** still have the same message. Both of them show that subject **It** is something that is continuing doing black out data transmissions.

b) Structural Shift

The movie *Batman vs Superman: Dawn of Justice* movie subtitle contains many data consisting of structural shift of its verb phrase translation. Existing in 193 data from 350 data, the structural shift of verb phrase occupies the majority of data analysis. As the researcher have collected its data, there are verb phrase translated into another verb phrase, adjective phrase, verb phrase translated into adverb phrase, verb phrase translated into noun phrase, positive to negative verb phrase, and negative verb phrase translated into positive. The analysis of structural shift is provided below.

1) Verb Phrase Translated into Other Verb Phrase

From 193 data of structural shift, there are 174 data covering the verb phrase translated into other verb phrase.

VP1: modal/ auxiliary + V1

023/BVS/VP1/SS

*SL : He'll **never answer** to you.*

*TL : Dia **tak akan menjawab**mu.*

The translator attempts to shift English verb phrase type VP₁ **will never answer** into Indonesian verb phrase ***tak akan menjawab***. The phrase **will never** covers of verb **answer** as pre-modifier, verb **answer** as head word. Meanwhile, ***tak akan menjawab*** contains pre-modifier ***tak akan*** and verb ***menjawab*** as head word. Literally, premodifier **will never** should be translated into ***akan tak*** in TL, but it is arranged reversedly because of different language system of both SL and TL.

Although both languages have different system, the meaning of source text and target text is conveyed clearly.

2) Verb Phrase Translated into Adjective Phrase

In this part, verb phrases that are translated into adjective phrase occur on 10 data. The analysis of translation of verb phrase into adjective phrase is provided below.

VP1: modality + V1 (modality)

082/BVS/VP1/SS

*SL : Hey, you don't think Dad **would mind**, do you?*

*TL : Hei, menurutmu Ayahku **tak akan keberatan** 'kan?*

Based on the data above, **would mind** is categorized into English verb phrase it is because it involves modal auxiliary **would** and verb **mind** as head word. On other side, the phrase ***tak akan keberatan*** is categorized into Indonesian adjective phrase. They contain modifier (***tak***) as pre-modifier, adverb (***akan***), and adjective (***keberatan***). So, the translator shifted verb phrase into adjective phrase.

In grammar, the word **would mind** has the same meaning as ***tak keberatan*** in Indonesia. Both of them show that subject ***Dad*** is someone who will not mind of something.

3) Verb Phrase Translated into Noun Phrase

Some verb phrases of SL text translated into noun phrase are found in 5 data. The analysis of this shift is provided below.

VP1: **modality + V1** (modality)
158/BVS/VP1/SS

SL : *The other night, you took something that **doesn't belong** to you.*

TL : *Kemarin malam, kau mengambil sesuatu yang **bukan milik**mu.*

In the datum no. 158 above, the verb phrase in the Source Language is **doesn't belong to**. The word **does** is auxiliary, **not** is modifier, **belong** is head, and word **to** functions as preposition. This phrase function is to give example of an entity or thing which is not possessed by the subject on which time speaker talked about. This verb phrase functions as predicate of the object **Something** of the source sentence. On the translation in Target Language (TL), the phrase **doesn't belong to** are shifted into **bukan milik** as the noun phrase.

Bukan functions as adjective and **milik** functions as noun. The verb phrase in Source Language (SL) is translated into noun phrase in Target Language (TL). This noun phrase functions as the complement of the object *sesuatu* of the target sentence.

The words **doesn't belong to** have the same meaning as **bukan milik** in Indonesia. Although structurally both of English and Indonesian words have different structure, but they still have the same message. Both of them show that word **something** is an entity which is possessed by someone.

4) Positive Verb Phrase Translated into Negative Verb Phrase

In this part, several verb phrases are translated from positive into negative state. The negative state is indicated with word **tidak** (Indonesia) or **no** (English). Four data consisting of positive verb phrase translated into negative verb phrase are found. The analysis of this shift is provided below.

VP1: modality (auxiliary) + V1 (modality)

123/BVS/VP1/SS

SL : *There wouldn't be a damn thing we **can do** to stop him.*

TL : *Dan kita **tak bisa melakukan** apapun untuk menghentikannya.*

As can be seen from datum 123, the verb phrase in SL is **can do**. The word **can** functions as modality and word **do** functions as predicate. This phrase function is to provide example that action was possible to be done by the subject. The verb phrase occupies its function as the predicate of the subject **We** of source language. However, on the translation in the TL, the phrase **can do** is translated negatively into verb *tidak bisa melakukan*. Indonesian verb *tidak bisa melakukan* plays its role as predicate of subject *kita*.

Although in grammar the word **can do** should be *bisa melakukan* in Indonesia, but whole of two sentences still have the same message. On the SL sentence, negative predicate is shown from the verb phrase **wouldn't be** which affects to whole SL sentence meaning becomes negative. On the other hand, the predicate of TL is shown from the translation of verb phrase **can do** translated negatively into *tidak bisa melakukan*. Both of them show that subject **We** or *kita* has no possibility of doing action.

3.2 Equivalence of Translation Shift of Verb Phrase Found in *Batman vs Superman: Dawn of Justice* Movie Subtitle

Translation of SL and TL should delivers the message. Further, the message both SL and TL text should be same. It is due to avoid readers' misunderstanding on literary works, especially the translated ones. The message can be seen from how product of translation has the same content or the message called equivalence. Equivalence in translation includes two, i.e. equivalent translation and non equivalent translation. The occurrence of equivalent translation is due to message which is transferred to target language doesn't change the meaning from source language, while non-equivalent translation occurs when the message that transferred to target language has different the meaning from source language. In this section, equivalent and non-equivalent translation can be seen on following.

a) Equivalent Translation

In order to obtain appropriate translation, the translator should transfer the message that is delivered from source into target language to be readable and fully understood by readers. Thus, it can be concluded that translation is equivalent. This is the analysis:

VP5: auxiliary + tobe + V-Participle (Passive)

028/BVS/VP5/SS

SL : *The woman I love **could have been blown up or shot***

TL : *Wanita yang mencintai **bisa dibom atau ditembak***

From the datum above, the verb phrase **could have been blown up or shot** in SL is translated into **bisa dibom atau ditembak** in TL. The message that is transferred to target language doesn't change the meaning delivered from the source language, it's also readable and fully understood. So, it can be concluded that this datum is equivalent translation.

From the 350 data, there are 348 or 99,43% which are classified to the equivalent translation of verb phrase found in this research.

b) Non-Equivalent Translation

Although translator attempts to make good translation, there were still several mistakes in the translation due to translator's language confines to transfer meaning from one to other language. Thus, the product resulted in unclear, misunderstood, and meaningless translation. This kind form of translation is called non-equivalent translation. In this section, non-equivalent of subtitle provided by translator can be seen on following analysis.

VP1: modal auxiliary + V-1

156/BVS/VP1/SS

SL : *Apples **don't cost** a nickel.*

TL : *Apple juga **tidak menghasilkan** uang.*

From the datum above, the verb phrase **don't cost** in SL is translated *tidak menghasilkan*. Thus, the verb phrase has exactly the same literal meaning. Although the verb phrase of SL has literally same meaning with TL, but, if the sentence is examined thoroughly, we can see the fact that the subject (**Apple**) is not merely just a corporation of kind of electronic gadget. As can be seen from the dialog, the subject apple should be translated depending on context. The dialog took place in a company in which there is no corporation called Apple in their surroundings. Apple, in American idiomatic expression, has the same meaning with staff or labour working in a company. Thus, there is significant difference from Apple as a company or apple as labour of certain company. It also causes misunderstanding to the reader who reads the subtitle against what is inside of their thought. Taking account from those reason, the datum is considered to be non-equivalent translation. From the 350 data, there are 2 or 0,57% which are classified to non-equivalent translation of verb phrase found in this research.

Based on the analysis, translation shift analyzed from the verb phrase found in data resulted in two types consisting of level shift and structural shift. As for level shift, the verb phrase of the data is shifted into verb, noun, adjective, and adverb. On the other hand, structural shift of the translation consists of verb phrase which is translated into another verb phrase, verb phrase into noun phrase, verb phrase into adjective phrase, positive verb phrase into negative verb phrase. Amount of the data can be differed on following table.

Table 1 Translation Shift of *Batman vs Superman: Dawn of Justice*

Translation Shift	Type	Amount of Data	Percentage
Level Shift	VP into Verb	124	35.42%
	VP into Noun	9	2.57%
	VP into Adjective	13	3.71%
	VP into Adverb	11	3.14%
Structural Shift	VP into another VP	174	49.71%
	VP into Noun Phrase	5	1.43%
	VP into Adj. Phrase	10	2.85%
	Positive into Negative VP	4	1.14%
Total		350	100%

From the table above, it is clear that amount of translation shift of verb phrase in this study categorized into two, level shift and structural shift. The data of level shift reaches 44.86% of 157 data including translation of VP into verb 124 data, VP into noun 9 data, VP into adjective 13 data, and VP into adverb 11 data. Meanwhile, the structural shift of VP reaches 55.14% of 193 data. Those includes structural shift of VP are translation of VP into another VP 174 data, VP into noun phrase 5 data, VP into adjective 10 data, and positive-into-negative VP 4 data.

As for the equivalence of translation derived from the analysis, the author found that there are two types of translation equivalence—equivalent translation and non equivalent translation. As a consideration, the translation can never be equivalent as long as it is manipulated or edited subjectively by translator. Following table is the result of translation equivalence of *Batman vs Superman: Dawn of Justice* subtitle.

Table 4.2 Translation Equivalence of *Batman vs Superman: Dawn of Justice*

No.	Categories of Equivalence	Amount of Data	Percentage (%)
1.	Equivalent Translation	348	99.43%
2.	Non-equivalent Translation	2	0.57%
Total		350	100%

As mentioned on the previous paragraph, the translation equivalence in this study consists of equivalent and non-equivalent translation. The table above shows significant difference between equivalent and non-equivalent ones. The equivalent translation is 99.43% taken from 348 data of verb phrase, while non-equivalent translation is 0.57% taken from 2 data. This significant difference shows that this translation shift in this study is considered to be excellent translation.

4. CONCLUSION

After the data analysis has been provided, the author remarked conclusions to answer the problem statements. By employing Catford's translation theory, this research answers first problem statements concerning with type of translation shift found in the data and by using Baker's translation equivalence theory, this research answer second problem statement of translation equivalence.

This study resulted in that there are two translation shifts of verb phrase, namely level shift and structural shift. Translation shift found by the writer belongs to level shift (157 data), consisting of 124 or 35.42% data of verb phrase into verb, 9 or 2.57% data of verb phrase into noun, 13 or 3.71% data of verb phrase into adjective, and 11 or 3.14% data of verb phrase into adverb. Translation shift found by the writer belongs to structural shift (194 data) consisting of 174 or 49.71% data of verb phrase into another verb phrase, 5 or 1.43% data of verb phrase into noun phrase, and 10 or 2.85% data of verb phrase into adjective phrase, 4 or 1.14% data of verb phrase into negative verb phrase.

As for the equivalence of translation in this study, the author found the equivalence of translation shift of verb phrase found in film entitled *Batman vs Superman: Dawn of Justice* are divided into two—equivalent and non equivalent translation. From 350 data, there are 348 data or 99,43% belongs to equivalent translation and 2 data or 0,57% belongs to non equivalent translation. It is obvious that by looking at these percentages, it can be concluded that the translation shift of verb phrase existing in subtitle of the movie entitled *Batman vs Superman: Dawn of Justice* is an equivalent translation.

There is a relationship between translation shift and equivalence of translation subtitle of movie entitled *Batman vs Superman*. Strictly saying, the higher percentage of verb phrase that translated from grammatical properties of SL into lexis of target language, the higher percentage will the equivalence be. This translation shift is supported by Baker's translation equivalence theory at word level. of As a consideration, the non-equivalent translation occurs if translator translate the SL into TL without knowing the non-textual element of both language. Thus, the translation shift which is not equivalent is not supported by Baker's translation equivalence at above word level.

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